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barber's shop, and the man who shaved me chatted upon a variety of topics, never once introducing the subject of travel. Next day, as I passed by, I read upon the closed shutters :

"The barber has left for America."

"That journey is nothing but play; where is now the broad, terrible, threatening ocean? Science has bridged it, and robbed it of all its terrors."

Speaking of the prevention of war by federal arbitration, he stated as a fact, that since 1814, no great power has attacked and robbed a small nation that would submit to arbitration.

"The other day," said he, "I attended a meeting of the lower house (of the Danish Parliament), and had there the opportunity of hearing the speech of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs. He inclined to receive arbitration from foreign powers, but this is a wrong view of the matter. It befits us, who are at peace with all the world, to be the preachers of peace and the first to suggest arbitration to the nations,—not with the voice of a single man, but with the mighty voice of a great and wise nation."

Amidst thunders of applause the gifted speaker stood silently for a moment upon the high platform, the strong, earnest face framed in its wealth of silvery hair glowing with honest pride and enthusiasm,—a picture that none who saw will ever forget,—and as he turned slowly away from hundreds, as from the lips of one man, arose a shout so long and loud that the great hall trembled with the mighty wave of sound:

"God keep our Björnson."

WHAT PRESIDENT HARRISON THINKS.

Apropos of the recent questions between America and Chili, it is interesting to review at this time what President Harrison said at the World's Methodist Conference last October in Washington. A part of his address was as follows:

"You have to-day as the theme of discussion the subject of international arbitration, and this being a public and enlarged use of the word perhaps makes my presence here as an officer of the United States specially appropriate.

"It is a curious incident on this day—appointed by me some days ago, and before I was aware of the theme of the occasion which we have here this morning—I had appointed this afternoon to visit the great gun foundry of the United States at the Navy Yard. Things have come in their proper sequence. I am here at this arbitration meeting before I go to the foundry. This subject is one which has long attracted the attention, and, I think I may say, has as greatly attracted the interest and adherence of the United States as that of any other Christian Power in the world.

"IT IS KNOWN TO YOU ALL THAT IN THE RECENT CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES AT WASHINGTON THE PROPOSITION WAS DISTINCTLY MADE AND ADOPTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL, OR NEARLY ALL, OF THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED THAT, AS APPLIED TO THIS HEMISPHERE, ALL INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES SHOULD BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

"Of course there are limitations as yet, in the nature of things, to the complete and general adoption of such a scheme. It is quite possible to apply arbitration to a

dispute as to a boundary line: it is quite impossible, it seems to me, to apply it to a case of international feud. If there is present a disposition to subjugate, an aggressive spirit to seize territory, a spirit of national aggrandizement that does not stop to consider the rights of other men and other people—to such a case and to such a spirit international arbitration has no, or if any a remote and difficult, application. It is for a Christian sentiment, manifesting itself in the fair international arbitration.

"But I do not intend to enter into a discussion of the theme for setting forth of which you have with deliberation appointed those who have given it attention.

"Let me therefore say simply this:—For myself, temporarily in a place of influence in this country, and much more for the great body of its citizenship, the desire of America is for peace with the whole world. It would have been vain to suggest the pulling down of block-houses and family disarmament to one of the settlers on the hostile Indian frontier. He would have told you rightly that the times were not right. And so it may be, and is probably true—the devil still being unchained—that we should have our gun foundries, and that we shall best promote the settlement of international disputes by arbitration when it is understood that if the appeal is to some other tribunal we shall be not unprepared."

A LONDON EDITOR ON PEACE.

The distinguished journalist, and student of Indian and Japanese life, Sir Edwin Arnold, has recently declared:

I have the deepest conviction that the future history of the human race depends for its happy development upon that firm and eternal friendship of the great republic and of the British empire, which is at once so necessary and so natural. Resolve on your side of the Atlantic, along with us who know you on the other, to allow no ignorance, no impatience, no foolish passing passion to shake that amity. The peace and progress of the earth are founded upon it, and those who would destroy it are guilty of high treason against humanity.

Some men may question the quality of Sir Edwin's poetic efforts, but no man on earth ought to dissent from the splendid sentiment above quoted.

THE TWO SINGERS.

EMMA C. DOWD.

A singer sung a song of tears
And the great world heard and wept.
For he sung of the sorrows of fleeting years
And the hopes which the dead past kept;
And souls in anguish their burdens bore,
And the world was sadder than ever before.

A singer sung a song of cheer
And the great world listened and smiled,
For he sung of the love of a Father dear
And the trust of a little child;
And souls that before had forgotten to pray
Looked up and went singing along the way.

—*The Congregationalist.*

"Gold becomes cankered when shut up in a coffer."